

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY APRIL 27, 1824.

[NO. 208.]

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## CAUCUS DEBATE.

In the United States Senate, on the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States—during which debate, the policy of the late caucus at Washington was incidentally drawn into the discussion.

Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, said he was opposed to the district system, because it had a tendency to deprive all the states, great and small, of a portion of their power, and because it interfered with the separate character of the states, as independent sovereignties. He illustrated this view of the subject by several remarks, and then proceeded to state that he concurred in the opinion that had been expressed in debate, that the district system was calculated to bring the election of President into the House of Representatives. Mr. T. fully concurred in the views of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne,) that great evils would arise from the constant interference of Congress in the Presidential election, and that any amendment to the constitution would be very objectionable which would have the effect of making that interference more frequent. He said it had been a great object with him for many years to effect some amendment to the constitution, which might secure the election of the President without troubling Congress with it. He might not live to see that desirable object accomplished, but he hoped the gentleman from South Carolina would.

As to the question of a congressional caucus for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, Mr. T. said, he never had any doubt that such a nomination was a clear violation of the spirit of the constitution. On that subject, he believed, his sentiments were in print. It appeared to him preposterous for gentlemen to contend that, in making such a nomination, they acted in their private capacities. Mr. T. here entered into some argument to prove that members of Congress could not meet at the Seat of Government and nominate a candidate for the Presidency, without making it a public business. The people would so regard it, and it would produce the same effect as if the nomination was made by members in their legislative capacities.

His honourable friend and colleague (Mr. Barbour) had stated that he, Mr. Taylor, had been his instructor in respect to caucusing, and that he had introduced him into the first caucus he ever attended. His colleague, if he had received any instructions from him on the subject, had certainly profited greatly by them: he had been a very apt scholar in his lessons, and had far outstripped his master. But his colleague was greatly mistaken. He had never attended a caucus, either in Congress or elsewhere, for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices. Such proceedings he considered very dangerous, and altogether unconstitutional.

The meeting to which the gentleman alluded was held by some of the members of the Virginia Legislature, for the single purpose of preparing resolutions to be proposed in the legislature. Mr. T. said he did not agree with the gentleman on the other side, that informal meetings for preparing bills or resolutions to be proposed to legislative bodies, had any resemblance to a congressional caucus, intended to transfer from the states their constitutional check and influence in the election of a President, to Congress. It had been said, indeed, that a congressional caucus acted only in their private characters. To illustrate this assertion, we have all heard of what is called a bull dance. Suppose sixty or seventy of the gravest and most respectable private citizens should assemble and entertain the spectators with jigs, rigadoons and hornpipes? Would not their private characters be estimated in contemplating the exhibition? But, if the same number of members of Congress should assemble and exhibit a similar scene, would not their public characters be also estimated? So, when assembled for nominating a President, it is their public characters, and those only, which are intended to influence the election, and such an influence destroys that of the states, bestowed by the constitution for self-preservation, by transferring to Congress a power conferred on the states. Their characters will follow them into a caucus, either for the purpose of a bull-dance or for nominating a President.

Mr. Taylor said, that he had not previously mentioned the word caucus in this debate, nor should he have now done so, had he not been personally called upon; but the question should be amended. It would be necessary to consider that subject, as having a tendency towards that consolidated and concentrated form of government, towards which we were verging with awful rapidity. At this juncture, it is thought an examination would produce an excitement inconsistent with a discreet consideration of the amendments; and therefore he concurred in the proposed postponement.

Mr. Mills stated the views which induced him to move for the indefinite postponement of this subject. He had believed that it was quite impossible to act upon these resolutions at the present session; that the public sentiment was not yet prepared for any amendment on this subject, and that a sufficient number of the Senate, to carry any one of these amendments, could not be induced to vote for any amendment. He thought the present was not the best time for the consideration of the subject, and that there were so many and so various propositions, that no one of them would be adopted at present.

Mr. Kelly, of Ala. next took the floor, and began with observing that he would endeavour, so far as it was practicable, to withdraw the subject under debate from the fog with which it had been enveloped, and to conform to the rule of debate prescribed by the Chair. He remarked, that the whole discussion on this Caucus question, had arisen from a want of forbearance on the part of the gentlemen who had advocated that measure. The gentleman from New York (Mr. King) had been charged with a change of opinion on the subject of the Constitutional amendments, and had risen in his defence, and justified his disposition to delay acting on the subject at this crisis, on account of the Central Power which now presumed to select candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Whether he actually used the cabalistic and portentous word, Caucus, or not, I hold it, said Mr. K. immaterial. He certainly spoke of a central power, that had arisen in this government, not known to the Constitution, and unfriendly to the liberties of the nation; and whether he called it a Caucus or not, he certainly did, said Mr. K. assure the gentleman that he had no unfriendly feelings towards any person who differed from him in opinion. Now, said Mr. K. this remark was received with the most extraordinary sensitiveness on the part of these gentlemen—they had, with an ultra chivalrous esprit du corps, immediately rushed into a contest on the Caucus question, and had entered into arguments in support of that measure. Mr. K. repeated, that a very small portion of forbearance, in that stage of debate, would have prevented the discussion altogether; but, as gentlemen had thought proper to assume a different course, it had certainly become necessary that their remarks should be answered and their arguments refuted. This had been done by the gentleman from South Carolina, in respect to the arguments which were urged on the other side, before he addressed the Senate. But other arguments had still been advanced, and to these, Mr. K. said, he would now proceed to reply. Waiving, for the present, the constitutional question, he would notice the argument of the necessity of a caucus, as a party measure. Now, without arguing how far a caucus could be justified on that ground, he would say that such a measure could certainly not be justified as a party measure, where only a small minority could be got to unite in it.

He had always understood that the very first principle of the republican party, to which he belonged, was, that a majority only could act or speak for the party, and this, indeed, seemed to be a sacred principle, that could, in no case, be disregarded. But the gentlemen of the present day have conquered the difficulty that embarrassed Archimedes, when he stood a solitary Colossus on the vortex of mechanical science, he exclaimed, "Give me a place to stand, and I'll move the world." Gentlemen have stricken from this sentence the "dos pou sio," and the article kai, and retain only the "ton kosmon kineto." They now propose to raise the world without a fulcrum. Here Mr. K. was called to order by the Chair. The President said, that, in his opinion, the debate had, on the former days, assumed a much wider range than the strict rules of order would authorize; he himself was not then in the chair; and that he conceived it to be his duty, at this point, to confine the discussion to the precise question before the Senate. Mr. Kelly said, it was his intention to have replied to some of the opinions heretofore expressed, in debate, in favour of the meeting alluded to; but,

as the Chair had decided that it was not in order to do so, he should submit to the decision, and take his seat.

Mr. Barbour, who was in the Chair when the discussion alluded to, commenced by saying, that he had a wide latitude to that debate than had been indicated to be proper, by the Chair, at this time. It was in consequence of his peculiar situation—in connection with that meeting, that he had refrained from calling gentlemen to order, who had introduced its discussion. He considered that it was better that the liberty of debate should be sometimes abused, than that it should be curtailed—the more especially, as every gentleman stood answerable before the country, for any remarks he might make in this Senate.

After the lapse of a few minutes, and after another gentleman had risen to speak, the Vice President observed, that the gentleman from Alabama was entitled to the floor, if he chose to progress. Mr. K. then rose, and observed, that he understood himself to have been deprived of the floor, by the decision of the Chair. To which the Vice President replied, that the merits of the question before the Senate might be discussed, and that the gentleman might progress. Mr. K. then observed, that he would not attempt to evade the decision of the Chair; and that if he could not be permitted to reply to political doctrines preached here for home consumption, he had no wish to speak.

## DESULTORY.

*Singular Munificence.*—Robert Veaux, Esq. of Philadelphia, the author of the Life of Anthony Benezet, a few days since, received five hundred dollars from some persons unknown, as a mark of gratitude for the benefit derived by the donor from reading the book; which Mr. Veaux, pursuant to direction, on the 19th instant, paid over to the Provident Society for the Employment of the Poor.

A pugilistic contest took place near Coventry, (Eng.) on the 14th February, between two persons of the name of Smith and Ellis. After a short fight, Ellis was taken away so severely bruised that he died the next day.

The British Monitor says, that the Emperor Alexander had determined to transfer the seat of his government from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and his Imperial Majesty had signified his intention never more to reside in the former city! Should this resolution be carried into effect, there can be little doubt that it is connected with some political views upon Turkey, as the distance from Moscow to the Turkish frontier is trifling, in comparison with that from St. Petersburg.

While the illustrious Riego was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a sentinel over him, one day said, "were you not in prison, I would murder you." "Were I not a prisoner," replied Riego, "you would not dare to look me in the face."

M. Clement, a French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints of it daily, and distillation may be performed during the roughest weather.

It is stated in Silliman's Journal of Science, that a Monsieur Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon a copy, the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink, nor allows it to spread—when the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, and is ready for a new exercise. Thus, the same horn, which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper.

In Onondago county, a short time since, a Miss Cooley, in consequence of the coolness of a betrothed swain, and his subsequent breach of marriage promise, recovered damages to the amount of 250 dollars—a cool sum this, for bawling warm expectations.

*Vinegar.*—The vinegar manufactured by all the great establishments in London, is made from malt. Most of the Vinegar consumed in Paris, and indeed throughout France, is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

"This is the age of new inventions," says Lord Byron—who must undoubtedly have had his eye on our western world when he committed this veritable remark to paper.

Dr. Buchanan, of Lexington, inventor of a steam engine with small circular tubes for boilers, which is now in operation in that city, is at present engaged in adapting his engine to a vehicle for flying through the air; and relative to its progress, we find the following in a late Lexington Public Advertiser: "To prevent daily disappointment and interposition, it is necessary to state, that the Flying Machine is not yet so far completed, that the public curiosity can be gratified, by seeing the mode of its operation. As soon as this can be done, notice will be given in the public prints." Well might the year in which this invention is perfected, be designated as the "annus mirabilis."

*Galvanic Experiments.*—By the sentence of the Court, the body of Johnson, the murderer lately executed at New York, was to be handed over to the Surgeons for dissection. The curious results obtained in Europe by the aid of Galvanism, led to similar experiments in this case. When brought into the room, the face was livid and the body still warm. A powerful Galvanic battery, under the direction of Professor McNevin, assisted by Professor Griscom and Dr. Greenhow, was made to act on different parts of the body. The effect was startling to the spectators. The arms and legs were rapidly contracted and extended, the hands clenched with violence, and a general shivering pervaded the body. The eyebrows were drawn up, and the features distorted in a most horrible manner. The heart was laid open and seen to beat, and nothing but actual breathing was necessary to induce a belief that the man was restored to life. Many of the spectators were compelled to quit the room. We are gratified to learn that a distinguished physician proposes giving a detailed account of these interesting experiments in the next number of the Medical Journal.—Nat. Adv.

*Extraordinary case.*—The Indiana papers have contained statements, from time to time, since November 1823, of the facts relative to the oozing of blood from the cheek and eye of Judge Prince's girl, aged 13 years, and of the conversion of that blood, after it had passed the pores of the skin, into clots, (which the observers term flesh,) cartilage and bone. The testimony of such gentlemen as Doctors Shuler, Thomson, and Decker, and Generals Evans and Neely, would seem to put the matter out of doubt. But there is further evidence. About a dozen of these extraordinary productions, comprehending the three several substances, have been received in this city with the following letter to Dr. Mitchell from Dr. Shuler of Vincennes.—New-York paper.

"Enclosed are specimens of bone and cartilage, with a clot, that were taken from the girl's face. I regret I have no more to send you. I think you will have received some before this time, from Gen. Evans. The specimens I found are smaller than most that made their appearance. The largest of them owes its whiteness, externally, to having been brushed, and is smoother than most of those which I saw. All the bones had some part of their surface smooth; but this smoothness was generally on one side. The cartilaginous substances appear when dry to be of two kinds; the one pale and transparent, and the other yellowish, and more opaque, as you will find by examination. It is probable, I think, if the cartilage and bone were properly analyzed, they would be found to contain a larger portion of gelatine than the regular bone of the human body; and the yellow pieces especially to be composed principally of gelatine. The clot enclosed is not a fair specimen, it being smaller and of a darker colour than most of the others. Many were of a dusky white and of a fibrous structure. The shades of hue were various, &c. Accept the assurance of my high esteem, &c."

To Dr. S. L. Mitchell. L. S. SHULER.

*Choosing Sides.*—A young minister received a call from two different societies at once, to become their pastor. One was rich, and able to give him a large salary, and well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition, he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, made this reply: "Massa, go where there is least money, and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls to Christ.

*Something valuable.*—"We have seen within these two or three days, a machine, invented by Mr. Joseph Harmer, the great value of which consists in the facility by which all different articles of food requiring culinary preparations, may be rapidly, almost instantaneously, prepared in the course of a minute or two. The mechanism is simple, yet philosophical; a few drops of spirits or of alcohol, scarcely a cent of expense, is sufficient to put the whole in operation, and beef steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, eggs, ham and venison, may be got up adapted to the most epicurean appetites."

Richmond Phenix.

## A HAPPY WINDING UP.

We understand, that the Marine Insurance Society of this city, whose stocks were sold at auction on Monday, will divide at least 1000 more than its capital. It is not every institution in these days, which is able to divide par. An example of this sort is, therefore, worthy of notice.—Richmond Compiler.

No person of a good heart understands Christianity without wishing it to be true; and no person of a good judgment ever studied its evidence, impartially, and with a sincere wish that it might be true, who did not really find it so.

In clearing a tomb lately in Boston, the remains of a British Officer were found. It is supposed he was buried with his clothes on, but they had all perished, except his silk sash, which was in perfect order, and the colors bright.

Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Norfolk Herald likens this gentleman's mouth to a hornets nest: he cannot open it, but out pops a sting. His remark on a motion to appoint a day for the adjournment of Congress, was at once original, sarcastic and apt. "He thought it was time that every member who did not intend to rely on the public crib, but feed out of his own corn-house, should go home and plant his corn."

*Disinterested Love.*—A young lady told an old gentleman, that she was in love with his estate: "Take it, madam," said he, "and then you will possess two-thirds of me, for mind you have already, and my whole being consisted but of mind, body and estate." "O! then," rejoined the juvenile fair, "it would be very unreasonable, sir, to rob you of all three. Pray keep your body for yourself."

FRANKFORT, KY. MARCH 11.  
A man and woman were sentenced to be hanged, at the late Montgomery circuit court. We understand that the woman had been kept as the mistress of the man, and that their crime was the murder of his wife.

*Trotting Match.*—A trotting match took place a few days since on Long Island, between a celebrated horse called Poppet, belonging to a gentleman in Philadelphia, but formerly owned in New York, and a mare named Betsey Baker, the property of a young gentleman in New York. The distance was three miles, for a purse of \$1000. The mare won the match by about 60 yards, having performed the distance in about 9 minutes 46 seconds. We understand that the knowing ones came out at the little end of the horn.

Alexander of Russia, with magnanimity uncommon to despots, has permitted the erection, near Cracow, of a monument to the memory of Kosciusko, the fellow soldier of Washington, and the brave but unsuccessful vindicator of the liberties of Poland. The monument has become as much an object of veneration to the Poles, as was the person of the hero of respect and admiration to all the world.

*WITHERFORD, the prophet.*—This celebrated Indian warrior, who led the hostile Indians to the attack on Fort Mims in 1813, which resulted in the massacre of near 400 men, women and children; and who afterwards voluntarily and dauntlessly flung himself into the hands of Gen. Jackson, and demanded his protection, died near Montpelier in the State of Alabama, on the 9th of March last.

The rumor, published by us a few days ago, that Mr. Wirt was about to resign the office of attorney general of the U. S. and that it had been tendered to Mr. Clay, has been contradicted, as far as it regards Mr. Clay. Petersburg paper.



**Forte Piano, for Sale.**  
A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to  
**MICHAEL BROWN.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

**Coach Making.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Sticks and Pannel Gigs, Charioteers, Coachmen, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.  
**J. G. MORSE.**  
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

**THE WELL KNOWN JACK, PALLIFOX,**  
LATE the property of Judge Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.  
To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.  
**JAMES DINKINS.**  
February 25, 1824. 86/03

**Mansion Hotel,**  
**SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY**  
**EDWARD YARBROUGH:**  
WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
February 24, 1824. 95

**List of Letters**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. North-Carolina, the 1st day of April, 1824.  
Benjamin Alexander  
Abijah Alexander  
John Anderson  
Osmund Alexander.  
Alexander Bain  
Warren Barker  
Elizabeth Beason  
Daniel Blackwelder  
Josiah Bradshaw.  
Noah Corzine, 2  
Samuel Corzine  
Andrew Corzine  
Hugh Campbell  
Thomas Ciser  
William Cenoy  
William Ceaton.  
Alexander Dorton  
Owen Dry.  
John Furr  
Mitchel Fleming  
William Fleming  
Robert Ferguson  
Allison Fleming.  
Francis Glass  
William Glover.  
Mary Huie  
Dr. Elam Harris  
Abner Hagans  
Eli Honeycutt  
Catherine Hagler  
Franklin Harris  
John House.  
John Johnson  
Benjamin S. Johnson.  
Henry Linker  
Henry Leason.  
Rev. Elam J. Morrison  
Rev. Robert McCulloch  
Robert McCulloch  
Abraham L. Masters  
Jas. & Arthur Meek  
Abraham C. McRee, 2  
William McClaren  
John McKinley  
Hugh S. McCaleb  
Archibald Morrison  
Rev. Geo. McWharton  
James McCaleb.  
William Newel.  
Thomas Pasinger  
Benjamin Plunket  
Ezra Parks.  
Mary Roland  
Jane Russel.  
Nathaniel Sims  
Christopher Sides  
Samuel Shinn  
Martha A. Smith  
John Sugg  
Asa Smith.  
Lewis Tucker  
Peter Teter.  
Francis Vannerson.  
James D. White  
James Welch  
George Whitley.  
John Yawman.  
**D. STORKE, A. P. M.**

**State of North-Carolina,**  
**CABARRUS COUNTY.**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.  
Price advt. \$4. 704

**A small Mistake!**  
DURING the week of Rowan April Superior Court, my great-coat was taken from Mr. John Howard's and another left in instead. Mine was of a light drab color, large single cape, red lining, a side pocket in each breast, and the ends of the cuffs a little worn off: the coat left is a drab, also red lining, and had some old velvet on the collar—mine had none. Now I should not complain, did not the coat left happen to be a great deal more worn than my own. Whoever has made the mistake, will please swap back again, at Mr. Howard's, or any other convenient place for me.  
**AGUILER CHESHIRE.**  
Rowan, April 9, 1824. 31/4.

**Writing Paper,**  
FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

**Wholesale HAT Store,**  
279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.  
**Wildman & Starr,**  
OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab Beaver Hats, oval, bell and high crowns, and cortex shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.  
Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.  
Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.  
Charlotte, April, 1824. 151/12

**New Assortment.**  
THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and  
Hard-Ware, Domestic;  
which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.  
**EDWARD CRESS.**  
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

**Coppersmithing.**  
The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. **EDWD. CRESS.**

**Dissolution.**  
I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton.  
March 22, 1824. 98  
**NATH'L. SUTTON.**

**New Store, in Concord.**  
THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,**  
selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.  
**JOHN MURPHY.**

**John Murphy,**  
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

**Shoe-Shop.....removed.**  
**EBENEZER DICKSON,** Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a new shop, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

**NOTA BENE.**  
I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend on getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother clips.  
**EBENEZER DICKSON.**  
March 2, 1824. 94

**House of Entertainment.**  
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitting attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.  
**JAMES H. CLARK.**  
N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new GOODS.  
Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

**Last Notice!**  
THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for the second and last time, give notice to all those indebted to the estate, either by note or book account, to come forward and make prompt payment, against the 5th day of May, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.  
**JOSHUA GAY,**  
**EDW. CRESS,**  
Executors.  
714  
Persons having claims against the estate, will do us a favor by calling for settlement.  
**JOSHUA GAY,**  
**EDW. CRESS,**  
Executors.  
March 17, 1824.

**Gig for Sale.**  
WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 20th of May (it being on the Thursday of Rowan May court,) an elegant Gig and Harness, (the collar excepted,) belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander Schools, dec'd. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.  
**SAMUEL MAFFEE, Executor.**  
April 11, 1824. 31/4.

**Lots in Lincolnton.**  
ON Wednesday, the 12th May next, will commence the sale of a number of lots in Lincolnton, N. C. and will continue from day to day till finished. Terms, a credit of twelve months upon bonds with approved security. 31/3  
April 1, 1824. BY COMMISSIONERS.

**CONGRESS.**  
We take advantage of the following epitomized view of the proceedings of Congress, from the Raleigh Register. It exhibits all the prominent business transacted, down as late as the date extends.

In the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed: Mr. Forsyth rose and withdrew the intimation yesterday given of his intention now to move for the indefinite postponement of the bill. He intended to defer his motion until the question had been settled as to the amount of duties on proposed foreign articles, wool, cotton and iron.

The first question in order, being the one for reducing the minimum on woollens from 36 to 40 cents the square yard, was put and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 101. Nays 99.

Several other amendments reported by the committee to the House, were agreed to. Mr. Kremer of Penn. remarked, that he had been requested by several members, who were absent when the vote was taken on reducing the minimum on woollens from 80 to 40 cts. and by some other who had voted under a misapprehension with respect to the consequences of their vote, to move for a reconsideration of the vote. Being called upon by Mr. A. Stevenson, of Virg. for his reasons, Mr. Kremer stated them more fully. It was then resolved that the question of reconsideration should be taken on yeas and nays, and after a prolonged debate—

The question was taken, & the House agreed to reconsider—yeas 109, nays 95.

The question then recurring on the House's agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole in that amendment of the bill which reduces the minimum on woollen goods from 80 to 40 cents the square yard,

Mr. McDuffie, of S. C. rose and delivered his sentiments at length in favor of agreeing. He was followed by Mr. Cuthbert of Geo. and Mr. Livingston of Lou. on the same side—and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Livermore of N. H. McLane of Del. and Todd of Penn. in opposition to agreeing with the committee; and by Mess. Livingston of Lou. Webster of Mass. Cobb of Geo. Mercer of Va. Randolph of Va. P. P. Barbour of Va. in favor. When the question was finally taken, and the House refused to agree in reducing the minimum to 40 cents—yeas 101, nays 104.

On the 9th inst. the House took up the Tariff Bill, and concurred with several amendments, as reported by the committee of the whole. On the amendment which goes to reduce the duty on bar iron from \$1 12 to 90 cents, a debate arose which lasted till past three o'clock. The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the House agreed to the reduction—Yeas 120, Noes 85.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer remark that the result of this vote "jeopardizes the whole bill." "With this amendment of the bill, some of its warm friends became its opponents, or at least indifferent to it—the fate of the bill therefore is now as doubtful as ever."

The crew of the schr. Ruby, on their voyage from Providence to North-Carolina, caught a fish, "very like a whale," from which they have hopes of extracting thirty barrels of oil. The vessel "put back" to Providence, in consequence of this unlooked for capture.

From recent intelligence from the West-Indies, it appears that the Pirates are again making their appearance, particularly about Cape Antonio, a place celebrated for these freebooters. A Lieutenant, Midshipman, and five men, of a boat's crew, belonging to a British vessel of war, are stated to have been killed by a piece of artillery which the pirates had concealed among the mangroves near the shore. It was also reported that an American schooner, from Lagaira, had been burnt by the pirates on the south side of Porto Rico. The British sloop of war Scout, is stated to have captured a piratical schooner and made many of the pirates prisoners.

**Our extensive Territory.**—The President's Message at the opening of Congress on the 2d of December, arrived at New-York in the Arkansas Gazette of January 13, on the 20th inst. The motion made in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Marquis La Fayette's visit to this country, was mentioned in a Paris paper of the 20th ultimo. The New-Orleans Courier of the same date, received at New-York on the 19th instant, contains the same thing; so that the Congressional news, dated Washington January 20, has passed through New-York to Paris, and back again to New-York, in a shorter time than it went from Washington to New-Orleans, and from New-Orleans to New-York!!

**Exquisite Skill.**—An English paper says, that twelve pair of the smallest scissors ever made, were lately manufactured at Sheffield. They are the most beautiful workmanship, and are quite perfect, although not one eighth of an inch long; the whole of them do not weigh one grain.

**SALISBURY:**  
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1824.

Our readers have already been apprized that, during a debate in the U. S. Senate on a proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President, a palpable hit was given to the late Washington caucus, by Mr. King of New-York. At this, the caucuses bristled up most furiously; and, in strains of impassioned abuse, attempted to justify their conduct in the election. They were, however, by the friends of the people, rebuffed and free elections, in that able and fearless spirit which truth and justice always inspire. We knew that the radicals were as sensitive as fungus-flesh, on the subject of caucus; but we did not think they could so completely lose command of themselves in abusing those who oppose the usurpation of the caucus, as they have done on this occasion. We have given, on the first page of this week's paper, some sketches of this debate; and shall, hereafter, give such other extracts as will enable our readers to form a just estimate of the views, the spirit and the temper which it elicited.

**WARDENS OF THE POOR.**  
At an election held on the 19th inst. for Wardens of the Poor of Rowan county, the following gentlemen, having a majority of votes, were duly elected to serve the three ensuing years: Baswell Gaither, James Smith, Robert Gillespie, John Utzman, Williamson Harris, Stephen L. Ferrand, Thos. L. Cowan.

**NEW POST-OFFICES.**  
A post-office has been established in Lincoln county, by the name of *Wilfong's Mills*, and John Wilfong, jr. appointed post-master. This office is on the old road leading from Lincolnton by the Hickory tavern, to Morganton, and is about fourteen miles from Lincolnton. An office at this place has long been wanting; its location is convenient to a closely-settled, intelligent and enterprising neighborhood of people: it will afford them facilities of corresponding with their friends in other parts of the country, and of participating in the advantages arising from an extended diffusion of intelligence through the medium of Newspapers, the want of which they have sensibly felt, and often complained of.

We also add, while on this subject, the names of the following new post-offices which have been established within the last year—we take them from a list published by the National Intelligencer; that paper proposes to publish quarterly, a list of all post-offices established the preceding quarter. During the last year, upwards of seven hundred new offices were established in the United States. We only give those that are within and contiguous to this section of country.

Council's Store, Carsonville, and Baldwin's, in Ashe county; Morven, and Whitesville, in Anson county; Kennon's, and Prince's Bridge, in Chatham county; Franklin, in Haywood county; Mountain Creek, and Wilfong's Mills, in Lincoln county; China Grove, in Rowan county; Hill's Store, and Moffitt's Mills, in Randolph county; Chalk Level, in Stokes county; and Lebanon, in Rutherford county.

**Mr. LONG and the GRAND JURY.....again.**  
The Grand Jury of Davidson, at the Superior Court held in that county week before last, received a lengthy communication from Mr. Long, our representative in Congress. After attentively reading the letter of Mr. Long, and maturely deliberating on its contents, the Jury came to the conclusion to answer it in that spirit of respectful candor which their rights as American freemen prompted them to do. This answer, together with Mr. Long's letter, have been communicated to us for publication, by the foreman of the Grand Jury: the Jury's answer will be found below—but we have thought it superfluous to publish Mr. Long's letter, as it is almost a literal transcript of the one he sent to the Grand Jury of this county, which we published week before last; as by a reference to that, the reader can see all Mr. Long has said to the Davidson Jury.

We must acknowledge that the Grand Jury of Davidson have handled Mr. Long rather roughly; but he cannot complain, for it is an encounter of his own seeking: had he never stepped out of his legitimate track, and attempted to warp the judgments of the members of these juries, to suit his own political heresies, he might have pursued the "even tenor of his way," without notice or molestation from any of his constituents in this part of his district.

**To the Hon. John Long, jr. Esq.**  
SIR: Your letter addressed to the Grand Jury of Davidson county, bearing date the 3d of last month, has been received; and it having fallen to our lot to form the Grand Jury to which your letter was directed, it becomes our duty to acknowledge its receipt, and to notice its contents.

We rejoice at the prosperous condition of our country, the increase of our national character and national wealth. We have many causes of gratitude to Providence for the blessings which we enjoy—blessings which we shall continue to enjoy, so long as the constitution and laws of our country shall be administered in their true spirit.

As to the particular subject of national policy mentioned in your letter, it is not necessary for us to express an opinion:

they are fair and legitimate subjects of legislation, about which the wisest and best men of our country differ in opinion; and on which unanimity of opinion is neither to be expected nor desired. We repose entire confidence in the wisdom of Congress; and shall acquiesce, with cheerfulness, in any decision that honorable body shall make on the subjects you refer to, or on any other that they have a right and power to decide upon.

But we regret, sir, that you have brought those subjects to our notice only for the purpose of connecting them with the Presidential election, and thus creating a rivalry against those men who are the rival candidates of Mr. Crawford: and we still more regret, that members of Congress, instead of confining themselves to that sphere of duty marked out by the constitution, should combine to influence an election which peculiarly belongs to the people, and in which the constitution intended members of Congress should take no part, except in the last resort.

The time has come for the freemen of the United States to express their detestation of a Congressional caucus—a power that is gradually setting itself up at Washington to rule the nation—a power that took its rise in party feelings, and has lately been supported by the spirit of faction, until it threatens to overawe the people by its proscriptions. It is said members of Congress go into caucus in their individual capacity, and their decisions in caucus are not binding upon the people. This is the excuse that is offered to the nation—an excuse that good sense every where treats as ridiculous. Why does not a caucus of a like number of men in one of the states, assume such importance before the people? There is not such a wide difference between their understandings and respectability, and the understandings and respectability of a like number of members of Congress. The truth is, and members of Congress well know it, that the high character with which they are invested, accompanies them into caucus, and gives an imposing effect to their proceedings. Turn it, change it, alter it as you will, a Congressional caucus is an assemblage of *Members of Congress*, and their proceedings are intended to have, (and so in fact they do have) not the form, but the character of legislation—of the highest legislation; and, what is the worst of all, a dictatorial legislation—a legislation that operates upon one part of the community by proscription, and upon the other by corruption! We do therefore rejoice at the general expression of indignation which the people have lately made against a Congressional caucus, and hope it will induce members of Congress never to hold another.

We esteem Mr. Crawford; he has been an useful and respectable public officer; but the caucus at Washington has ruined his political fortune. We cannot support any man that is recommended by a Congressional caucus. The election of chief Magistrate belongs to the people, and not to members of Congress.

You say that you understand Mr. Calhoun's friends in this state have been transferred to Gen. Jackson. This sort of phraseology has become common with a certain set of members of Congress, who have been in the habit of attending or vindicating a caucus; for it is the object and design of a Congressional caucus to transfer the people to a particular candidate, like so many cattle. You, sir, must know the people of this state too well, to believe that they will submit to be transferred, either by a caucus at Washington, or by aspiring demagogues at home. They have understanding enough to estimate the talents and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency: if they have not, they have too much pride to send to Washington, at this time of their lives, for school-masters!!

We regret that you felt yourself at liberty to put an interrogatory in your letter, which was intended to cast a reflection on Gen. Jackson. However he may stand with members of Congress, he is the favorite of the people: he belongs to them; he has been raised with them; he has served them, both in peace and war; they feel grateful to him, and will take a pride in honoring him.

We entertain a high regard for you; we know your moral worth and your respectability in society. You have addressed us in that feeling which is no doubt common to Mr. Crawford's friends; and we have answered your address in that feeling which is common, we believe, in this state, against a Congressional caucus.

**ISAAC WISEMAN, Foreman.**  
Matthew Macey, Gottleb Giesey,  
George Myers, Jr. George Myers,  
Frederick Young, Robert Green,  
William Douthet, George Sowers,  
Robert Wilson, John Lopp,  
George Hartman.

**New York.**—It is stated that a grand convention is to be held at Utica on the 4th of July next, composed of delegates of the people from every part of the state, who will settle the nomination of Governor, Lt. Governor, Electors of President and Vice President, and also of U. States Senator. Such has been the course of intrigue and management at Albany the present winter, that the People have become justly alarmed, and they are determined to take their affairs into their own hands.  
*Baltimore Patriot.*



## CAUCUS TICKET

In despite of all the noise and vaunting of the caucuses, the people have beat them in forming their Electoral ticket. The People's Ticket is now completed: but how stands that of the caucus? We will see, presently. The Raleigh Register contains a kind of proclamation from one of the caucus-committee, making it known that all the gentlemen (excepting Mr. Seawell) who have answered, are willing to serve, if elected. The two last words, "if elected," are very prudently put in.

But what we wish just now more particularly to remark, is, in report to the country, that the committee may begin to look out for another man in this district: for it is reported that the late nominee will not accept. We suspect it will be difficult for the nominator at Raleigh to fill this vacancy. No man of nice feelings will like to step forward at this hour of the day to support King-caucus, when all his neighbors have absolved their allegiance from him; for man is a social being, and likes company. And it is on this principle that we account for the fact, that some of those who attended the Raleigh caucus have deserted the standard, and come over to the people's side.

Never was the great Ferdinand the 7th in a more perilous situation, than is (at this time) his satanic majesty King-caucus: his fate is irrevocably fixed. It is whispered that he is making arrangements to fly the country, and seek protection among the legitimates of the holy alliance—and that he intends taking with him his favorite ministers of state, Mr. Cabal, Mr. Intrigue, &c.; and some say a certain Mr. Van-Feuren, and a few others who figured so notably on the night of the 14th of February, will also stick by the fortunes of their fallen master, and go along with him in his exile. God speed them on their way; the sooner they go, the better for liberty. The bramble and the rose may flourish in social proximity; but LIBERTY and caucus can never dwell together.

## THE RALEIGH CAUCUS.

In our last, we published from the Fayetteville Observer a list of the gentlemen who attended the caucus in Raleigh, last winter. We were told by gentlemen who were members of last Assembly, to whom we submitted the list as published in the Fayetteville paper, that it was correct. A writer, however, has come out in the Observer of the 13th inst. and claims nearly a dozen more gentlemen, as having attended that nocturnal convocation—and among them we see the names of James Legrand, James Graham, Nathaniel Gordon and John McCauley. If these gentlemen really did attend that meeting, the person communicating the list to the Observer, certainly did not omit them purposely, as he could not be so ungenerous as to wish to deprive any gentleman of the smallest share of the glory of that night's proceedings he might be entitled to. Let Caesar have his dues, we say.

## Indian Reservations, in Georgia.

By a convention made in the year 1820, between the United States and the State of Georgia, the United States stipulates "to extinguish, at their own expense, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can be peaceably obtained upon reasonable terms, the Indian title to the lands lying within the limits of that State." In fulfillment of the stipulations of this convention with Georgia, the United States have held seven treaties with the Indians within the chartered limits of Georgia, by which there were ceded to that State, fifteen millions, seven hundred and forty four acres of land, costing the U. States, one million two hundred and forty four thousand one hundred and thirty seven dollars. Besides this sum, the United States have paid Georgia, under the convention, and to the Yazoo claimants, the sum of \$5,532,151—making in all, the enormous sum of \$7,735,243 52 1/2! which sum does not include the large expense of the Creek war, by which more than seven millions of acres of land were acquired to Georgia.

Besides this, it further appears, from documentary evidence, that the general government have used every fair and reasonable means of extinguishing the whole of the Indian title to lands in the limits of Georgia, but without success. The Indians feeling attached to their lands, their hunting-grounds, and the tombs of their ancestors, will not willingly relinquish them for the lands on the Arkansas; and by the laws of humanity, and of good policy, the U. States ought not to drive them out by the bayonet, so long as they remain peaceable.

Under this state of things, and after the millions of dollars that have been expended by the United States for the benefit of Georgia, who would not expect that the people of that state ought to rest quiet until the Indians consent peaceably to cede their lands? But what is the fact? On the 10th of March last, the members of congress from Georgia, addressed one of the strangest letters to the Government that ever emanated from the heads of men of reason and humanity. Notwithstanding the government is actually bound not to acquire the lands unless it can be peaceably done and on reasonable terms, they insultingly say to the general government, that the Indians must be taught that there is no alternative between their removal and their EXTINCTION! and, in so many words, that Georgia will no longer permit the Indians to occupy the lands on which they have resided for ages, and to which Georgia has never received their title! In answer to this gasconading and unfeeling letter, the President of the United States, in his message to congress, on the subject, says: "I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force." Thus, then, the United States and Georgia stand at issue—and what will be the consequence? Will the heroes of Georgia march to exterminate the Indians? If so, they will find the United States as ready to protect the Indians from the violence of the Georgians, as they were to protect Georgia during the last war, from the Indians, when she was too feeble to protect herself. The fact is, there will be no necessity for the United States to protect the Indians; if permitted, they can and will protect themselves

against Georgia, if we are to judge from the experience of the last war.

If the good people of Georgia are so very hungry for the lands of the Indians, they will acquire them less easily by fighting, than by adopting Mr. Crawford's plan of civilization, to wit: intermarriage. Let them follow his advice, and they will not only get the lands, but the persons of the whole tribe.

In reading the letter of the Georgia members, it is not difficult to recognize the same pen and spirit that produced the Florida correspondence at Madrid—the only diplomatic correspondence that has ever taken place since the organization of our government, in which the character of our country has not been sustained.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## FROM THE WINCHESTER (VIRGINIA) REPUBLICAN.

In Virginia, there are 35 Newspapers; of these, Mr. Crawford has 3, Mr. Adams 6, Mr. Clay 2, Gen. Jackson 1. The rest are equivocal, save one—the editor of which says his press is in favour of Crawford, but he himself is in favour of Adams. [In these times of political intrigue and management, it is to be deplored that Editors and their presses too often hold doctrines at variance with each other.] ED. CAR.

## MARKETS.

### FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 13.

Cotton, 12 to 13 1/2; flour, fine, 4 1/2; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; salt, Turkeys Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 94 a 103; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

### CHARLESTON PRICES, April 17.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 to 26, stained do. 14 to 17; Maine do. 21 a 22; Santee, 20 to 21; short staple, 12 1/2 a 15; Whiskey 26 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 7 a 8 cts.; Hams, 9; Lard, 9 a 9 1/2; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch), 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 21 1/2 to 22; Inf. to good, 17 a 20. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 a 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—In Uplands, a steady demand has been experienced, and the sales have fully equalled the quotations of the last week. The lower qualities, which are going forward to the British market, have generally brought 13 and 13 1/2 cents; fine, 14 a 14 1/2; fancy lots, 15.

Courier.

### NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

Bagging, Cotton, 22 a 23 cents; Osnaburghs 10 a 12 1/2; Beans, (cask) \$7; Bottles porter, (gro.) 7 1/2 a 8; Bread, Pilot cwt. 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; do navy 5 1/2 a 5 3/4; Crackers 6 a 7.

Cotton.—The week was a busy one, and large sales were made at 14 a 14 1/2 for Upland and Alabama, particularly of the former. Louisiana also was more sought after, and sales of fine were made at 17 1/2 a 17 3/4. It should be remarked that the quality of the cottons which have come to market within two or three weeks, is better than the average of the previous stock, which in the absence of any foreign accounts to give an impulse to the market, may account for the readiness with which purchasers have taken hold. Strictly prime Cotton cannot be had in the market. Our rates, it will therefore be noticed, apply to second and inferior grades. Uplands 13 1/2 a 14 1/2; Tennessee 12 1/2 a 13 1/2; Louisiana 16 a 17 1/2; Alabama 13 1/2 a 14 1/2.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

We received yesterday the proceedings of a large and respectable number of the freeholders of Frederick county, convened at Winchester on the fifth instant, for the purpose of concerting measures to promote the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency. After a few preliminary remarks, the meeting resolved to support an Electoral Ticket, hereafter to be formed by the people of Virginia, in favour of General Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President. We shall publish the proceedings on Tuesday next.

The Citizens of New Castle county, Delaware, are to meet on the 17th inst. (to-morrow) to adopt measures for promoting the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

A meeting of the citizens of Frederick county, in this state, friendly to the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, will be held at Winchester to-morrow.

Petersburg Republican, 16th inst.

Rufus King, Esq. a member of the Senate of the U. S. from New-York, has determined to withdraw after the present session of congress.

The Visitors of the University of Virginia, met at Charlottesville yesterday week, Ex Presidents Jefferson and Madison attended. "We understand, (says the Central Gazette) they have adopted measures for putting the institution into operation as soon as possible—perhaps during the ensuing autumn."

William B. Giles, formerly a U. States Senator from this state, has commenced the publication of a series of numbers in the Enquirer, under his own signature, against Messrs. Monroe and Clay. The first number only has appeared. It is bitter in the extreme; and we should think, that it will lose the power of inflicting a wound, by the very great intemperance, in point of style, manifested by the writer.

## Stray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the late Arch'd Henderson, Esq. on the 23d inst. a light bay mare, about ten or eleven years old, with both hind feet white, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Salisbury, April 24, 1824. Sit 5

The Secretary of War has directed, that ten companies of artillery be stationed at Fortress Monroe (Old Point Comfort) to be organized as a regiment, under the command of Col. J. R. Fenwick, to be called the "Artillery Corps for Instruction."

Petersburg Republican.

Considerable excitement has been created in Connecticut, by a letter from one of Mr. Crawford's clerks to the collector of the customs at Middletown, in which the clerk inquires of the collector, if the Sentinel, "a paper, the co-operation of which was very desirable, could not be made to do its duty?" The letter was lying open on the ground when found. It is dated October 10; and accordingly, on the 29th of the same month, the Sentinel, which had previously been an advocate for Mr. Adams, began to "do its duty," by supporting Crawford and the Caucus! A town meeting was called, to which the letter was submitted, and a report adopted, reprobating in the strongest terms such proceedings.—Phil. Gazette.

One of the New-York Canal Commissioners, Mr. Holly, has acknowledged a defalcation in his accounts of about \$30,000.

The annual election of state officers took place in Connecticut on Monday last Gov. Wolcott and Lieu. Gov. Plant, were re-elected without opposition.

Washington Republican.

The N. York papers say the meeting at Tammany Hall, which nominated Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, and J. C. Calhoun for Vice President, was one of the most numerous and respectable ever held in that city.

The Richmond (Va.) Phenix states, that Dr. Peachly Harrison, who was nominated, by the Richmond Caucus, one of the committee for promoting the election of Mr. Crawford, declines the appointment, and has published his reasons for preferring Andrew Jackson as the next President.

A letter, received at Philadelphia, dated West Union, Ohio, March 27, says, "We had a called meeting yesterday of the county, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Presidency.—Jackson had 140; Adams 15; Clay 15. John C. Calhoun a unanimous vote for Vice-President."

The Delaware Watchmen asserts, that in the 8 or 9,000 voters of Delaware, Mr. Crawford will not receive the suffrages of one hundred, let the election occur when it may.

The publication relative to the Western College, is unavoidably deferred till next week.

## DIED.

In Washington City, on Wednesday evening, the 10th ult. Miss Augusta Aetha Chauncey, eldest daughter of Commodore Chauncey.

## Catawba School.

THE subscriber, induced by the encouragement heretofore received, and by the growing prospects of the Catawba School, has consented to extend his engagement with the managers of this institution. In this school the course of instruction is such as to qualify students for admission into the University of this State, or to prepare them for the useful discharge of the duties of active life.

To attain these objects, the course of instruction will embrace the English, Latin and Greek languages; the elements of abstract and practical Mathematics, Geography, History and Astronomy.

In the English language, no pains will be spared in instructing students in reading, orthography, etymology and syntax; and those lower branches of an English education, too much neglected in our public schools, but absolutely necessary in the ordinary concerns of life, shall be strictly attended to.

In the study of the ancient languages, particular attention will be paid to analysis, prosody, mythology and composition; while the beauties of the classics will be, at the same time, carefully explained.

In the Mathematics, the course of study will include arithmetic, use and construction of Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, with their application to surveying, Navigation, &c.

And as any method of instruction and education must be fundamentally defective, which does not, suitably to forms, effectually guard the moral character of pupils, every effort shall be used in endeavoring to influence students, at all times, to conduct themselves with moral and religious propriety in the fear of God.

The terms of tuition, for English students, are \$12 per year; for classical, \$20. Good boarding, including candles, fuel, washing, &c. can be had for about twenty students, at the rates of \$65 per year,—to be discharged punctually at the end of each session.

Also, the second semi-annual examination of the students of this school will commence on the 17th and end on the 20th of May. On the 17th, the English department will be examined; on the 18th, the classical; on the 20th, there will be a public exhibition, in which will be delivered several original and select orations, together with dialogues and dramatic pieces. Parents, Guardians and friends of literature, in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

N. N. SMITH, Rector.

Lincoln County, April 20, 1824. Sit 84

## Caution.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand which I gave to David Eagle, for about \$12; I having determined not to pay said note, and have sued said Eagle for damages, to the amount of the note, in consequence of the insufficient manner in which he executed a job of work for me.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 20, 1824. Sit 85

## Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 17th day of May, (being the Monday of Rowan county court,) the following described property, belonging to Capt. John Fulton:

Three lots, with about nine acres woodland joining, in the town of Salisbury, on which are large improvements.

Also, a plantation on Coddle Creek, adjoining Hugh Braley, Esq. just half way from Salisbury to Beattie's Ford; containing two hundred and sixty acres, well timbered, some good pines, and about 30 acres cleared.

Also, fifty-two and one half acres, part of a tract on which Mrs. Savage now lives.

Also, about three hundred acres, adjoining the estate of William S. Cowan, dec'd. near to Second creek, in two tracts, on which there is a valuable mill-site, a quantity of cleared land, near twenty acres of which are under good new fence.

Also, seven Negroes, all young but one.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Salisbury, April 20, 1824. Sit 4

The above mentioned large dwelling or boarding house, with three lots, cotton-house, cotton-press, well with a good pump in it, smoke-house, kitchen, corn-crib, and stable, with about nine acres adjoining, and a new set of kitchen-logs, cost about sixty-two hundred dollars, \$6,200. When the above house was built, it was expected that our Academies would flourish, which was the reason why it was made large enough to contain 60, or even 100 students. As times and circumstances have made it necessary for the owner, the house could be divided into three sufficiently large dwelling houses, by running two short partitions; one of which houses would be 40 by 27 feet, two lofty stories high, four fire-places, and four large rooms; the other would be 40 by 22 feet, of the same height, number of fire-places, and rooms; the third, 36 by 30 feet, one story high, and contains five rooms. The cotton-house is 33 by 30 feet, a good cotton-gin in it, and other machinery, suitable for the business.

Five hundred dollars, or thereabouts, could have been had for the 260 acres on Coddle creek; and an agreement for five hundred dollars, existed for the 52 1/2 acres. The 300 acres have cost upwards of six hundred dollars. The seven negroes, I hope, will sell for fifteen hundred dollars; balance of Goods in the store, estimated at one thousand dollars; horses, cattle, beds, and other household furniture, books, farming utensils, &c. at one thousand dollars.

The above Executions are, Dan'l. Cress' ex. vs. Jno. Fulton, for about \$2,300  
Thos. McClure vs. do. for about 1,400  
Mr. Chunn vs. do. for about 300

House and lot,	\$6,200
Coddle creek place,	500
Near Mrs. Savages,	500
The 300 acres,	600
Balance of Store goods,	1,000
Balance of goods & chattels,	1,000
Negroes	1,500
	\$11,300
	4,000
Balance left,	\$7,300

This possibly may be sacrificed to raise the above four thousand dollars.

JOHN FULTON.

## To all whom it may concern!

ABOUT the year 1786, Gen. Rutherford, then a citizen of Rowan county, and a member of the Legislature at that time from said county, in order to accommodate his constituents, brought on from the Secretary's office a great number of State Grants, of which a number yet remain on hand, having never been called for or taken up. Those concerned, will call at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are now deposited; and by paying the fees due thereon, may take possession.

One Tract granted to William Allison, for 232 acres, lying on Lanboth's creek.

One do. Zachariah Adams, 48 1/2 acres, joining Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c.

One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cub creek;

One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying on Duck and Third creeks;

One do. Nicholas Beaver, 100 do. lying on Cold Water creek;

One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. John Bussley, 106 do. lying on south side Yadkin river;

One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying on Mill creek, waters of cold water;

One do. George Davidson, 146 1/2 do. lying on Davidson's creek;

One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's creek;

One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying on Duck creek and I Ell;

One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying on Cabin Creek;

Do. do. 320 do. lying on do.

One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on Erwin's creek;

One do. Samuel M'Cullum, 400 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on both sides Yadkin river;

One do. William M'Daniel, 92 do. lying on Carter's Creek;

One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 do. lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek;

One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the waters of Lick creek;

One do. Richard Parker, 150 do. lying on Rocky creek;

One do. James Russell, 260 do. lying on both sides Ellis' creek;

One do. James Smith, 200 do. lying on the north side Yadkin river;

One do. John Scott, 160 1/2 do. joining Abram Erwin;

One do. William Smith, 50 do. lying on the waters of Third creek;

One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on fourth and fifth creeks;

One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying on Reedy creek;

One do. Abraham Welty, 77 do. lying on Bear creek.

JOHN FULTON.

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## By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

Mad Dog!—We learn that a mad dog was killed near Smoot's tavern, in Davidson county, on Saturday last. We recollect of hearing of two or three other cases, in other sections of the U. S. of dogs supposed to be affected with hydrophobia, being killed this season. But no wonder the dogs go mad, when MEN begin to show such strong rabid symptoms as their political disquisitions of late would seem to indicate.

New-York.—The legislature of New-York adjourned on Monday, the 12th inst. The very last act of the legislature, was the removal of De Witt Clinton, as canal commissioner. The republican members of the legislature, friendly to the people's rights, held a meeting previous to adjournment, and addressed an able and patriotic appeal to the people of New-York, recommending them to meet in convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, Governor and Lieut. Governor of the state, &c.

## WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

At length the TARIFF BILL has been ordered, in the House of Representatives, to be engrossed and read a third time, which precludes all further amendment in that House. This was not effected without a resort to the previous question, the success of which precluded as well all debate as amendment. [The vote on the passage of the bill, stood thus: yeas, 107; nays, 102.]

After a discussion of ten weeks, the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of five votes, and is now, or rather will be on Monday, before the Senate.

Out of the two hundred and thirteen Members, two only were yesterday absent, one of them absent from the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the House. So full an attendance has never been known during the time that we have been acquainted with the House of Representatives.

Nat. Intelligencer, 17th inst.

Late Mexican papers received at Philadelphia and New-York, contain almost daily accounts of persons killed or wounded by assassins in Mexico. The Congress was debating about the rights of European Spaniards residing in Mexico, also about the treaty of commerce with Colombia. Don Pablo de la Llave has been selected for Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, but it was said he would not accept the appointment.—Balt. Patriot.



# THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN (CON.) REGISTER.

## REFLECTIONS.

On arriving at the middle age of Man.

Time on the wing! How swiftly hast thou flown!  
Full half my term of active life is gone!  
Half did I say? Wretch that I am! and who  
Can claim a moment, yet untold, as due?  
Upon a sea, alike in calm or storm—  
Of dangers full, my little bark is borne.  
Safe is it then? On such a dangerous coast,  
Where ten to one are on their passage lost.  
Many or few, I would to purpose spend  
My future days;—and to compass this end,  
Redeem the time; compare the past with fear;  
Correct the wrong—in right still persevere.  
What says the past? Of acts of mercy done?  
Of peace restor'd where discord had begun?  
Of sins reprov'd? Of errors firm withstood?  
Of love? Of evil overcome with good?  
What labors done? What sacrifices made?  
What cross sustain'd? What gen'rous acts dis-  
play'd?  
Speak, Monitor! Withhold no truth from me;  
That I may virt'ous, good and happy be.

CYRUS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A MIRACLE!

Extract of a letter from the corresponding editor of the New-York Statesman, dated Washington, Wednesday evening, March 10, 1824.

"At dinner to-day the conversation turned on a miraculous event, which is said to have transpired in the metropolis this morning. Two intelligent gentlemen had been to pay a visit to the Nunery at Georgetown. While they were conversing with the sisterhood, the Father Confessor came in and announced the occurrence of a miracle, which filled the Convent with joy, and was deemed of sufficient importance for a *Te Deum*. It was the restoration of a person to health from the very gates of death.

The circumstances as related by our guests were so interesting, that immediately three of my friends and myself took a carriage for the Nunery. We arrived soon after sun set, and just as vespers had closed. Acting as pioneer on account of my having been at the convent several times before, I knocked at the door, and the Father Confessor made his appearance, to whom my errand was disclosed. Recognizing me, and apparently willing to satisfy our inquiries, he politely invited us to walk into his sitting room, when after an introduction to my friends, he related to us the following marvelous story:

Some six years ago, a lady of this city, a sister of the present Mayor, and now residing in his family, was afflicted with a paralytic shock, which affected one side and arm, and also nearly deprived her of the power of utterance. She has ever since been in a lingering, miserable condition, daily growing more feeble and despairing of a recovery. The prescriptions and constant attendance of a respectable physician of this city, afforded her no relief; and at length finding all his skill baffled by the obstinacy of the disease, he gave up his unfortunate patient for lost.

Some two years since, the Father Confessor received letters from Brittany in France, his native country, stating that one of two sisters whom he left behind had been cured of a similar complaint of which she had been for many years sick, by the prayers of the Prince Hohenlohe of Germany, whose fame had reached these shores, and whose miraculous cures in England, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe, have been extensively circulated in American gazettes. He commenced his career in 1821, by healing the Princess Matilda of Wirtemberg, who had been a cripple from her infancy. Since that period, thousands have received the benefit, and experienced the efficacy of his prayers.

The Father Confessor, in consequence of the restoration of a beloved sister to health, was induced to write to the Prince in behalf of his afflicted friend at Washington, imploring his intercession for the benefit of a wretched and disconsolate lady. The Prince received his letter; but in consequence of a thousand similar applications from every part of the globe, which he was unable to answer, he wrote to an ecclesiastic of high rank in the Catholic church, residing at Baltimore, that he should set apart the 10th of every month, for the exclusive benefit of foreigners, who sought the intercession of his prayers. The letter arrived a short time since, and its contents were communicated to the Father Confessor. This day, being the 10th of the first month since its arrival, was an-

icipated with trembling hope and solicitude. The very hour of the day, when the miracle was to be performed, was calculated with minute accuracy, by allowing for the difference of longitude, thus knowing precisely at what time the Prince would offer up his prayers.

In the mean time, the lady had become reduced apparently to the very verge of the grave. Her nurse believed last night and early this morning, that she was dying. The consecrated host was administered to prepare her soul for its departure. She was unable to swallow, and her friends were gathering about the bed, expecting that her spirit would momentarily take its flight to a better world. But what was their joy and surprise, when at 10 o'clock this morning, all of a sudden, she rose from her bed of death: her tongue was loosed: she addressed her friends: she wept for joy: she burst into raptures: she fell upon her knees, and returned thanks to God. She even insisted on going out, and offering up her devotions in public; but her friends dissuaded her from this act of imprudence. Praise and thanksgiving rang through the house, which but lately resounded with lamentations and woe. The Father Confessor assured us, that at 2 o'clock this afternoon, he saw her in good health. On her cheek were still visible the livid marks of the fingers of death, as if she had been in the incipient stages of mortification.

An Extraordinary Shot.—A clergyman, in the Eastern part of Sussex, (N. J.) a few years since, by a single discharge of his gun, killed a partridge, shot a man, a hog, a hogsty, broke fourteen panes of glass, and knocked down six ginger bread kings and queens, that were standing on the mantle piece opposite the window. The above may be depended on as a fact, not exaggerated, but given literally as it happened.—*Demo. Press.*

### South-Carolina Methodist Conference.

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS FOR 1824.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.—S. K. Holgers, P. E.  
Milledgeville.—William Capers, Sup. A. M.  
Cedar Creek.—W. Arnold, G. W. Huckabee,  
Sparta.—Anderson Ray, A. F. Edwards,  
Alcoy.—Jas. Bellah, Patrick N. Maddeux,  
Broad River.—J. B. Campbell, J. C. Wright,  
Apalachicola.—Thos. Sanford, Isaac Oslin,  
Grove.—Wiley Warwick,  
Monroe Mission.—M. Westmorland, M. C. Purifoy,  
Yellow River Mission.—D. G. McDaniel, M. Turrentine,  
Gwinett Mission.—William Parks,  
Walton Mission.—Whiteman C. Hill.  
OCEAN DISTRICT.—Andrew Hamill, P. E.  
Washington.—Jesse Sinclair,  
Oakmulgee.—J. Evans, B. Gordon, Sup'ry,  
Little Oakmulgee.—J. J. Briggs,  
Ochopee.—J. H. Robertson,  
Satilla.—J. Bigby, P. Groover,  
Liberty & Darien.—Ashbury Morgan,  
St. Marks & Anclia Island.—Elijah Sinclair,  
Applins Ct.—A. Wyrick,  
St. Augustine.—Noah Laney,  
Chatahochee Mission.—Jas. Tabor, I. Sewell,  
Early Mission.—John Slade,  
OCHUCHE DISTRICT.—Joseph Travis, P. E.  
Augusta.—George Hill,  
Washington & Lexington.—Lovick Pierce,  
Waynesborough.—N. H. Rhodes,  
Warren.—T. Snead, Wm. Kennedy, Sup'ry,  
Little River.—R. L. Edwards, A. P. Manly,  
Saluda.—J. B. Turner, Charles Hardy,  
Abbeville.—James Dannelly, John Massey,  
Keowee.—D. Garrison,  
Louisville & Warrenton.—T. Darley,  
EDISTO DISTRICT.—J. O. Andrews, P. E.  
Savannah.—F. L. Winn,  
Charleston.—Samuel Dunwoody, J. Howard, J. Galluchat, and Stephen Olin,  
Black Swamp.—Elisha Calloway,  
Cypress.—Robert Adams,  
Orangeburgh.—T. Owen, D. Wade,  
Village.—J. Murrow,  
Congaree.—John Reynolds,  
Cooper River.—S. B. Abbott,  
Coosawatchie Mission.—James Norton.  
BROAD RIVER DISTRICT.—Henry Bass, Pr. E.  
Columbia.—Nicholas Talley,  
Camden.—Joshua N. Glenn,  
Santee.—Charles Betts, B. L. Hoskins,  
Waterloo.—James Dunwoody, N. P. Cook,  
Sandy River.—T. Mabrey, John Mood,  
Newberry.—Joseph Holmes,  
Enoree.—A. Turner, B. Gaines,  
Reedy River.—B. Smith, D. N. Burkhalter, Jas. Stockell.  
PEE DEE DISTRICT.—W. M. Kennedy, P. E.  
Georgetown.—Lew is Myers,  
Black River.—A. Purifoy,  
Lynch's Creek.—J. Taylor, J. W. Townsend,  
Little Pedee.—N. Ware, E. Sinclair, J. Hitchenor.  
Brunswick.—J. Boswell, J. L. Greaves,  
Bladen.—M. McPherson,  
Deep River.—J. W. Norton,  
Fayetteville.—Bond English,  
Wilmington.—R. Flourney.  
CATAWBA DISTRICT.—D. F. Christenbury, P. E.  
Montgomery.—B. Rhodes, W. Mason,  
Rocky River.—Z. Dowling, S. Sewell,  
Sugar Creek.—D. Asbury,  
Lincoln.—Josiah Freeman, R. Mason,  
Union.—J. L. Jerry, H. W. Ledbetter,  
Upper French Broad.—E. Askew, E. Petty,  
Black Mountain.—J. Covington,  
Morganton.—Jeremiah Freeman,  
Asbury Mission.—Isaac Smith, M. Raiford.  
The first Friday in May and September, are appointed as Fast Days.  
The next annual Conference will be held in the town of Fayetteville, to commence on the 20th January, 1825.

Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at twenty-six millions!

### The North-Carolina & Virginia Conference

Of the Methodist Church, convened at Petersburg, Va. on the 14th ult. and concluded its session on the 24th ultimo.

The Rev. Enoch George was the only Bishop that attended the conference. The first Friday in May was appointed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, for the prosperity of Zion; and the 23rd of October, as a day of Thanksgiving, in memory of the first Itinerant Methodist Preacher, who landed in these United States.

The next conference will be held at Oxford, N. C. on the 2d of March, 1825.

The following are the appointments of the Preachers for the present year:

JAMES RIVER DISTRICT.  
Caleb Leach, P. E.  
Richmond.—E. Drake.  
Williamsburg.—J. F. Andrew.  
Gloucester.—Samuel Cushen, Charles P. Witherspoon.  
Hanover.—Jn. Hales, Dav. O. Shattock.  
Columbia.—Jas. Avis, Thos. Lemay.  
Culpeper.—G. W. S. Harper, W. Hammet.  
Amherst.—Moses Breck.  
MEHERRIN DISTRICT.  
H. G. Leigh, P. E.  
Lynchburg.—Thomas Howard.  
Bedford.—W. H. Starr, Anson Chadwick.  
Buckingham.—J. Smith, P. Anderson.  
Greensville.—John H. Thompson, Samuel Tompkins.  
Petersburg.—Geo. W. Charlton.  
Mecklenburg.—J. Smith, P. Anderson.  
Brunswick.—C. L. Cooley, J. Morrison.  
Amelia.—J. C. Ballew, B. T. Blake.  
Chesterfield.—T. R. Brame, John Kerr.  
NORFOLK DISTRICT.  
B. Devany, P. E.  
Norfolk.—George M. Anderson.  
Portsmouth.—George A. Bone.  
Princess Ann.—T. Garrard, S. Harrell.  
Sussex.—Christopher Thomas.  
Murfreesborough and Gates.—C. Hooks, Wm. D. Goods.  
Suffolk and Surry.—Waddill Johnson, W. Holmes.

YADKIN DISTRICT.  
L. Skidmore, P. E.  
Granville.—Peter Doub.  
Franklin.—James Reid.  
Yadkin.—Robert Wilkinson.  
Iredell.—Benjamin W. Ogburn.  
Salisbury.—James Dunahay.  
Guilford.—Jesse Lea.  
Caswell.—Joakin Lane.  
Hillsborough.—Thomas Crowder.  
NEUSE DISTRICT.  
Newbern.—F. A. Ward.  
Raleigh City.—William Leigh.  
Raleigh Circuit.—R. B. Foster, Harrison H. Macon.  
Trent.—Rufus Wiley.  
Topsail Inlet.—Joseph Carle.  
Peaufort and Straits.—Josh. Leigh.  
Black River.—Thos. Mann, J. H. Watson.  
Haw River.—Jacob Hill, David Roberts.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.  
H. Holmer, P. E.  
Roanoke.—J. Carsoff, C. S. Mooring, sup.  
Washington.—R. Moore.  
Swift Creek and Albemarle Sound.—Joseph Lammon.  
Mattamuskeet.—Bezzie Floyd.  
Banks and Islands.—Wm. W. White.  
Camden.—Benton Field.  
Edenton.—Overton Bernard.  
Conference Missionary, John Early.  
The following are the delegates elected to the General Conference, which will commence on the 1st of May in the city of Baltimore.  
Wm. Compton, H. G. Leigh,  
E. Drake, Caleb Leach,  
J. C. Ballew, Benj. Devany,  
Henry Holmes, L. Skidmore,  
John Lattimore, reserved member.

A double conversion.—William Reynolds was at first a Protestant, of the Church of England; and his brother, Dr. John Reynolds, was trained up in Popery, beyond the seas. William, out of an honest zeal to reduce his brother to his church, made a journey to him—when, in a conference between them, it fell out that John, being overcome by his brother's arguments, returned into England, where he became one of the most rigid sort of English Protestants; and William, being convinced by the reasoning of his brother John, staid beyond the seas, and became a very violent and virulent Papist. Dr. Alabaster, who had made trial of both religions, wrote a latin epigram, of which the following is a translation, by Dr. Peter Heylin:  
In points of faith, some undetermined jars  
Betwixt two brothers kindled civil wars:  
One for the Church's reformation stood,  
The other thought no reformation good.  
The points proposed, they traversed the field  
With equal skill, and both together yield.  
As they desired, each brother each subdued;  
Yet such their fate that each their faith did lose.  
Both captives, none the prisoners thence do guide,  
The victory flying to the vanquish'd side.  
Both join'd in being conquer'd, (strange to say,)  
And yet both mourn'd because both won the day.

The ladies of Philadelphia have formed a society for the conversion of Jews.—"Lead us not into temptation," says Noah.

### FROM THE BELLOWS FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

Man cannot live happily, nor die without religion. It must be that religion too, which is pure in the sight of God, which controls the heart and regulates the actions of life; which the hurry of business cannot stifle; which the scenes of mirth cannot drown.—That religion, which torture in all its horrid forms cannot overcome, which death itself cannot conquer. If we cannot live nor die happy without religion, why not search for it as for some hidden treasure. We know we live, and as certainly know we die. And who will say happiness is not his primary object, in all the laborious and persevering pursuits of life; and who can lay his hand upon his heart, and solemnly declare in the presence of God, that he does not desire to be happy in death, and in that world which is never to have an end? Why then do we not seek that happiness which is in reality deserving the name.—Who, let me ask, has found this on the bed of death, or in the varied and sudden change of life, without Religion? Riches, honour or wealth, cannot give permanent joy in this world; and at death all of them forsake us. Wealth cannot bribe, honour cannot flatter, health cannot resist the king of terrors. If in youth, our health is firm and our prospects promising, they may soon be blasted. Youth and loveliness may fall, indeed they will fall before the corroding hands of time, like the tender flower before the chilling blasts of autumn. But if we arrive to manhood or even to old age, we are only the more rapidly approaching the goal we cannot pass, and if we are still without religion, our condition is more hazardous than in early life, because experience has clearly shown, that in manhood the cares and toils of life which crowd upon us in constant succession, engross the mind and harden the heart, and bring the whole man into such subjection to the world, that if religious impressions are made at all, they too frequently are like the morning dew which soon passeth away. And there cannot be any thing more absurd than to put off religion to old age—and who that is now in youth, or in the meridian of life, that has the assurance of living to old age? But, supposing this were the fact, who knows that he should then have a heart to seek God. We are told, that the 'sinner a hundred years old shall be accursed;' meaning, undoubtedly, that the man, old in age and old in sin, is less likely to repent of his sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved, than at any other period of life. If delaying to seek God early is hazardous, how vastly must that hazard be increased by putting off religion to the last hour of the longest limit allowed to human life. It is wisdom to 'seek the Lord while he may be found, to call upon him while he is near.' 'For behold the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea and all that do wickedly, shall be as stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.'

Ill nature, is the most silly thing in the world, it plagues none so much as it torments ourselves. I have heard it said, that he who goes to bed angry, has the devil for his bedfellow: and it might have been added, that he who gets up angry, shares his breakfast with the same companion. Nothing cures ill nature sooner than to see it in others—a man is not incensed with a dirty face, until he sees it in a looking-glass, or is reminded of it by some good natured friend.

Marriage is a venturesome thing. The frogs in *Æsop* were extremely wise; they had a great mind to some water; but they would not leap into the well, because they could not leap out again.

Five greyhounds of Lord Rivers, and eleven puppies, sold at auction in London for 1124 8s. 6d. English paper.

In the Isle of Wight, a new sect of Preachers, among them females, denominated *Bryanites*, have made their appearance. They are vehement in gesticulation, and preach in the open air—chiefly against all ornamental dress.

A woman named Bormer, at Brussels, has been delivered of three girls; eleven months previously, she was delivered of three girls; so that in less than twelve months she was the mother of six children.

### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1824.

Peter Albright	James Kincaid
John Adams	Elizabeth Kilpatrick,
Stokes Aderton	Daniel Leazor
Margaret Allison.	Martin Leazor
Thos. Brackin	Alex. Lamm
Moses Brown	Sam'l. Lucky
Cornelius Buckhanon	Harman Latham
Caty Bullen	Isaac Linster, 2
Lorin Bates	Hiram D. Loveay
Jno. D. Balo	Joseph Lethgo.
Rice C. Ballard	William Miller
N. A. Bryan	Wm. Montgomery
John Blackburn	Mariah Miller
James W. Bryan, 2	George Miller
Jonathan Barber	renix M'Larin
William Barber	William M'Arge
Adam Beck	David M'Makin
Spencer Benson	Edw. M'Isdy
William Black	Col. D. M'Guire
Jas. Caruthers	Joan Martin
Levy Campbell	John M'Lunny
John Carigan	George M. Murr
John Chaugenour	William Mahaly
John Cambell	John Morrow
William Chapman	Edward M'Lister
Joseph Cowan	Nancy M'Lister
John Coats	Henry Myers
Joseph Castloun	John Martin
John Carigan	Clarissa Morrill
George Cambell	Jno. M'Neely, 2.
Stanly Chaffin	Jno. D. Norris, 2
Conrad Casper	Leroy Napier.
Benj. Cowan	Samuel Price
A. H. Chaffin	Anthony Peeler
Erastus Case.	Samuel E. Phillips
Aquiler Davenport	Fanoch Phillips
John R. Donel	Valentine Pence
Joseph Dobbins.	Jesse Park.
Ro. Elliott	Samuel Riblin
William Eddreth	Philip Rice
Philip Eagle.	John Ridinger
Robert Foster	Redias Riley
Wm. Flemming	L. R. Rice
Abraham Fox	John Rice
John H. Freeing	Nathan Riley
Grief H. Ferguson.	Harry H. Robison.
George W. Grimes	Henry Sossamaa
Samuel Gardner	John Steel
James Grimes	William Smith
Rich'd. Gillespie	David Stewart
Charles Griffith	Leroy Smart
Alex. P. Graham	George Smith
Joseph Graham.	William Stephenson
Joseph Hall, 2	Daniel Swink
James A. Hendricks	Philip Shaver
James Hunter	William H. Steelman
George Hoover	Epas Spain
Henry Hartman	Robert Spence
Henry Harrison	John Simmons
Mary Hatch	George Smith
Rich'd. Harris	Edmund Southard
Samuel Hughey	John Stirewalt
Bryan Hotchkiss, 2	Jeremiah Seamands.
Benj. Hughey	Hiram Turner
John Hyde	Samuel Taylor
Elizabeth Hicks.	Mrs. Mary Todd
Robert Johnston	Benj. Tennison
Louis Jacobs	Mary A. Townsend.
John Johnston.	Robert Wood
John Knight	Richmond Wall, 2
Wendle Klatts	Mary Wall
Thomas Kent	Joel Wren
Harris Kimble	Jacob Weaver
Isaac Knight	Absolem Wall
	James Wright.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of April, 1824.

Maj. Thos. Alexander	John Hart
Silas Alexander	Jonathan Harris.
Edwin L. Alexander	Wm. Jamison
Joel B. Alexander	Phill Johnson.
Zenas Alexander	Matilda King
James Alexander	John Knox
Amos Alexander	Hugh Keenan.
Mathew Alexander	John Laney
Stephen Alexander.	H. C. Labatt
Daniel Bivens	Elenty Loror
Mary Bodkin	David Lawing
Martin Butler	Hiram D. Lavesay, 2.
Wm. Bigham	Wm. Maxwell
Hiram Baldwin, 2.	Alexander M'Rae
Wm. B. Cox	Phillemon Morris
Wm. Cook	Andrew M'Kien
Sarah Cathey	John Martin
Malcum D. Cannon	James M'Corckle
Col. David Carr	Elizabeth M'Intire
Job Cannon	John M'Cullah
John Carelock	B. L. Miller
James Copps	Hugh M'Kain
Miss Susan M. G. Clark	Henry Marks
John Crowell	H. M'Dowell
David Crenshaw	John Monteith.
John Casten	Caleb M. Norwood
John Crye.	Hugh Neely.
Harvey Drake	Robt. Parks.
Jane Dunn	Miss Catharine Ross
John Denby, 2	John Robison
Robert Davidson	Peter Rape
John N. Davis.	Thomas Russel.
Charles Elms.	Reuben Shores
Fanny, belonging to	John Smith
Mrs. M'Kee	Seth Sexton
Geo. Farley.	Joseph Stint
John T. Gilmore	Sarah Stevens
James Gibson.	Joshua P. Smith
Alexander Hogan	Wm. Sammons.
Mr. Holmes	Milly Todd
Solomon Harris, 2	Elin Trull
Elam Hunter	Aley Tatton
Elizabeth Howarth, 2	John Todd.
Robert Harris	Matthew Wallace, 3
Samuel Hennigan	James Walling
Messrs. R. G. and S. B	Thomas Williamson
Howard	Martha Walker
John L. Henderson	Wm. Wynans
Miles M. Hill	John Wilson.
Alfred Harris	

WM. SMITH, P. M.

### State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and Finley, vs. Charles P. Gordon, Zachariah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas T. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon: Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.

O. BARRETT, c. l. x.

Price adv. \$2.